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The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Gives Programmatic Teachings

at Taedongmun Primary School in Pyongyang on the First School Day for Universal 10-Year Compulsory Senior Middle School Education

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, gave on-the-spot guidance to the Taedongmun Primary School in Pyongyang on September 1.

At 9 in the morning the benevolent fatherly Leader whom our people deeply revere awake or asleep came to the school.

Twenty-five years ago, in July 1947, the Leader personally came to this school to see the graduation examination of the pupils, which was the first to be conducted under the people's power after liberation. Now, on the first school day for the historic 10-year compulsory senior middle school education, the Leader again visited the school in person to see school attendance of the children.

Prolonged cheers of "Long live Marshal Kim Il Sung!" broke out from among the teachers, pupils and their parents who lined up in the playground, when they saw close to them the great, fatherly Leader who brings unbounded happiness to our rising generations.

The Leader was received by Comrade Yang Hyong Sop; Yun Gi Bok, Director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Su Duk, Minister of Common Education; Kang Song San, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kang Hui Won, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; and other responsible personnel of the Party and government organs and teachers of the Taedongmun Primary School.

Children admitted into the school in the first year of the enforcement of universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education presented the respected and beloved, fatherly Leader with bunches of fragrant flowers imbued with the best wishes of the entire teachers and children of the school.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung inspected the file of new school children, waving to the cheering teachers, pupils and their parents.

Patting school children on the head, the Leader asked them how old they are, what the names of their fathers are and where they work. The Leader personally opened children's satchels to see whether textbooks, notebooks and pencils are well prepared. He was very satisfied to see all of the children in good health.

The new pupils were beside themselves with joy to have the honour of meeting the fatherly Marshal on their first school day. They vied with each other to be embraced to his bosom.

The Leader congratulated them, saying that the entrance day is the day of glory and the most proud day.

Then the Leader dropped in at the 7th and 8th classrooms of the first year, the 7th classroom of the second year and the 11th classroom of the third year course to meet school boys and girls.

The Leader had matured a far-sighted plan for enforcing 10-year compulsory senior middle school education and saw that children of full 6 years of age were admitted into schools on a trial basis from the year before last. Now he asked pupils affectionately and tenderly how they study and what subjects are difficult. The Leader was particularly concerned about how they participate in the organizational life of the Young Pioneers Corps.

After meeting school children, the Leader conversed with the teachers of the school.

In his conversation Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people, asked in detail about a number of problems arising in educating and training school children of earlier age and problems arising in embodying the principle of socialist pedagogy in education and training in connection with the enforcement of 10-year compulsory senior middle school education and about the work and life of teachers, and gave programmatic teachings which brightly illumine the militant tasks of the educational field and teachers, and ways for their implementation, in successfully ensuring universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education and thoroughly embodying the principle of socialist pedagogy to bring up the school children into true Korean revolutionaries and communist fighters firmly armed with the monolithic ideology of the Party and possessed of a correct revolutionary world outlook.

The success gained by this school in enforcing universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education on a trial basis from the year before last fully proves that this educational system which goes over to a practical stage this year from a trial stage is a most superior and advanced educational system, the Leader noted. He said that it has been testified that children of full 6 years of age, one year below than the previous entrance age as a result of the enforcement of universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education, are fully able to enter upon the course of understanding nature and society and that they can be brought up as able builders of socialism and communism so much earlier.

The fatherly Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung having a chat with the first new pupils of the Taedongmun Primary School in Pyongyang who are benefited by the universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education

Noting that the universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education which the state gives the rising generations without exception free of charge in regular schools is a practical compulsory education backed up by completely free education, the Leader stressed that this is the most superior socialist educational system which is totally unthinkable in the exploiter society where the absolute majority of the working people cannot send their children to school though they want to and where such heartrending cases as mothers committing suicide, unable to pay school fees for their children, happen frequently.

The enforcement of universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education system under which the level of school education is raised to a higher stage to give education up to the high school constantly supplements the ranks of labourers with people of new generation who have established the frame of a revolutionary world outlook and are possessed of a high level of culture and thus makes it possible to develop all domains of socialist construction—politics, economy, culture, etc.—at a faster tempo, remarked the Leader.

Stressing that the most important thing in enforcing universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education is to make clear the distinctions between socialist education and capitalist education according to the principle of socialist pedagogy and to revolutionize and communize the students, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the orientation and content of the education and training of students.

The Leader taught that we should firmly arm the school youth and children with the revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of our Party and thoroughly educate them from their early years to have the spirit of hating the imperialists and class enemies, loving the socialist fatherland and people, liking to participate in physical labour and valuing and caring well for the state and public property and make them live in the socialist way of life.

Emphasizing that what is most important in revolutionizing and communizing the school youth and children is to lead them to take an active part in the organizational life, the Leader said that the students must be made to accustom themselves to the organizational life from their childhood in order to participate in the organizational life with consciousness after they proceed to society and become revolutionaries and communists quickly.

He said that the students should be educated systematically to acquire the elementary knowledge of modern science and technology and be clearly taught that we can reach communist society in which all people will live a civilized and affluent life only by developing science and technology and freeing people from arduous labour.

The two fortresses of socialism and communism, that is, the ideological fortress and material fortress, can be successfully captured only when the school youth and children are educated and trained well in conformity with the aim of socialist education through universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education, he said. He emphasized that the better the workers in the domain of education work, the faster we can go to communism in which all people will be well off.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung referred to the important revolutionary duty of the teachers in the building of communism, especially in the training of men of a communist type.

Saying that it is the *Juche*-based philosophy of our Party that men decide everything, he stressed that what is most important is to do work well with men because men transform nature and society, create material wealth and build communism.

He emphasized that very important is the duty of the teachers who undertake the first work with men and help them build the frame of a revolutionary world outlook.

He said that the capitalist society is a society where the rich become richer and the poor become poorer and the rulers try to divorce the students from politics because if they are imbued with political consciousness in that society, they will turn out to transform the exploiter society. But, he noted, as we want to do away with the old things and create new things, we should arm the students with a revolutionary world outlook.

He taught that the better the teachers arm the students with the *Juche* idea of our Party and a revolutionary world outlook by doing their work well, the faster we can build communism. Saying that, therefore, teaching is not an occupation and teachers are revolutionaries, the Leader taught that the teachers should constantly raise their qualifications to successfully fulfil the important revolutionary duty assigned to them.

Then the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung earnestly instructed that more schools should be built and better educational conditions be provided.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung posed for a photograph respectively with the six-year-old new pupils who took the first step, full of hope, to receive universal 10-year compulsory senior middle school education and with the entire teachers of the school, and left the school amid an enthusiastic send-off of the teachers and pupils and their parents.

The on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, to the Taedongmun Primary School and his teachings will be an epochal occasion in powerfully encouraging and inspiring to a new victory the struggle of our Party and people for firmly arming our rising generations with the monolithic ideology of the Party, the *Juche* idea, rearing them into true Korean revolutionaries, men of a new communist type firmly equipped with a revolutionary world outlook, thoroughly revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society and bringing the technical and cultural standards of the working people of our country onto a higher plane as a whole.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon after reception

Immortal Works of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of the Revolution,

Published in Foreign Countries

Immortal works of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, have been widely published in foreign countries in book form, according to foreign press reports.

His report on the work of the Central Committee to the historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was published in Guyana in book form.

His work "On Some Theoretical Problems of the Socialist Economy" was published by the "Pregeron" Cooperative Printing and Publishing House in Geneva and his another immortal classical work "Everything for the Postwar Rehabilitation and Development of the National Economy" was published in Nepal in pamphlet form.

A portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is respectfully printed in each book.

Foreign papers give wide publicity to the talk of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the delegation of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association, according to foreign reports.

The Tanzanian paper Ngurumo and the Zambian paper Daily Mail recently published the text of the talk with respectfully-carried portraits of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Government Friendship Delegation of United Republic of Cameroon

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on August 21 the government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Vincent Efon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Cameroon.

Also present there were Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Dinner in Honour of Gov't Friendship Delegation of United Republic of Cameroon

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a dinner on August 21 in honour of the government friendship delegation of the United Republic of Cameroon on a visit to our country.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Vincent Efon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Cameroon.

Present on the occasion were Ho Dam, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kye Ung Tae, Minister of Foreign Trade; and Kong Jin Tae, Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Sees with First Vice-Chairman Kim Byong Sik and Korean Press Corps from Japan Performance Given by Art Circles of Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace in Latter's Honour

The art circles of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace gave on August 31 a performance at the theatre of the palace in welcome of Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and adviser of our side, who was visiting the homeland to attend the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks, and the Korean press corps from Japan.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw the performance together with Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan headed by Li Hyong Gu, Director of the Korean News Service.

Also seeing the performance was Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party.

Comrade Kim Song Ae saw the performance.

In the audience were also Kim Si Hak, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and other functionaries of Party and government bodies and public organizations, working people, students and children in the city.

Infinite emotion and joy were read on the faces of the performers who were giving the significant performance welcoming Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the GAKRJ, and the Korean press corps visiting the homeland from Japan in the presence of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation and the benevolent father, and on the faces of the entire audience.

When Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the Korean people and the benevolent father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, appeared in the box in company with Comrade Kim Byong Sik and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan amid the loud welcome music, the entire audience rose to their feet and warmly welcomed him with stormy cheers "Long live the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" and prolonged thunderous applause.

The curtain rose on the chorus "We Are the Korean Young Pioneers Corps, the Guards of Marshal Kim Il Sung" and "Let Us Bring the Day of Reunification." Put on the stage were works on the themes of the glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and the youth and children's movement of our country established by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and works depicting the happy and hopeful life of our students and children who are growing into revolutionary soldiers infinitely loyal to the Leader and pillars of socialist and communist construction, studying to their heart's content and growing in good health under the most superior socialist system of our country set up by the fatherly Leader.

For its rich ideological content and high artistic value., the performance deeply impressed the audience and won their warm acclamation from beginning to end.

After the performance, the entire audience rose and, together with all the performers, heartily and ardently wished good health and a long life to the fatherly Leader, sending up the cheers "Long live the great Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!"

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung praised the successful performance and, together with Comrade Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the GAKRJ, and the members of the Korean press corps from Japan, posed for a photograph among the young art circle members.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Messages from Foreign Countries

On the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung received telegrams and letters from Belba Hernandez, Chairman of the Cuban Organizing Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People; the teachers and students of the "Giron Martyrs" Scientific and Technical Specialized School of Cuba; Aron Ndollov, General Secretary of the Zimbabwe African Congress of Trade Unions; the Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Arab Socialist Workers' Party, the Arab Baath Socialist Party of Lebanon, the Arab Young Workers' Party, the Lebanese Communist Union, the Organization of the Arab Baath Socialist Party of Lebanon and the Socialist Workers' Organization; Abdoul Aziz Sall, Organizing and Information Secretary of the Mauritanian People's Party; the officers, non-commissioned officers and combatants who attended a mass meeting sponsored by the Command of the People's Army of the Syrian Arab Republic; and the General Federation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

He also received a large number of telegrams and letters from Julio Benitez, Chairman of the Chilean Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People, Marta Melo, Chairman of the Chilean Committee of Solidarity with the Asian and African Peoples, and Carlos Morales Abarzua, Chairman, and Fernando Murillo Viana, Secretary General, of the Chile-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association; Vital Balla, Chairman of the Congolese Association for Friendship among Peoples; C.A. Kamara-Taylor, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Monti Cooal, Chairman, S. Chinton, Vice-Chairman, and Ollu Mamma, Secretary General, of the Sierra Leone-Korea Friendship Association; Amin Abdulwa Hidhomar, Secretary General of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee; Saadun Halilpa Tikriti, General Secretary of the Iraq-Korea Friendship Association; Abdul Hamid Nasser, Chairman of the "Committee for Translation and Publication of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Beirut; the teachers and students of the Algeria-Korea Friendship Patrice Lumumba Martyrs' Children School; the Baghdad Office of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Fattah); the Baghdad Office of the Palestine Liberation Organization; the Baghdad Office of the Front of the Palestine People's Struggle; and from fighting organizations, social organizations, friendship associations and public figures of various countries of the world.

The telegram to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from the teachers and students of the Algeria-Korea Friendship Patrice Lumumba Martyrs' Children School pointed out:

"The teachers and students of our school extend warm support and encouragement to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire Korean people, on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea.

"In the past three-year Fatherland Liberation War, the heroic Korean people under your wise leadership defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors who had boasted of being the "strongest" in the world and thus not only defended with honour the freedom and independence of the fatherland but also demonstrated to the whole world that the heroic Korean people united firmly around you are invincible."

The telegram from Amin Abdulwa Hidhomar, Secretary General of the Democratic Yemen-Korea Friendship Committee, said:

"The Korean people inflicted a crushing defeat on the U.S. imperialists who had unleashed the aggressive war in Korea. This gave a serious lesson to the scoundrels that they should never forget that the time has already passed when they could invade other countries at will."

The letter from Vital Balla, Chairman of the Congolese Association for Friendship among Peoples, pointed out:

"The historic victory won by the valiant Korean people in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and thanks to your brilliant military art is a valuable example which the peoples of all fighting countries should follow.

"The courageous Korean people who inherited the glorious traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle fully run through with the revolutionary ideas of the fatherly Leader and are armed with your great *Juche* idea will grow to be a stronger, invincible people....

"Glory to the outstanding Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the valorous Korean people!"

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings from Comrade **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Comrade **N.V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Comrade **A.N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and sent a message of greetings to them, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the August 15 liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade **Ion Gheorghe Maurer**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message to Comrade **Erich Honecker**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, greeting the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Algeria.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Diori Hamani**, President of the Republic of Niger, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the independence of Niger, and received a reply telegram from him.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Moammer El Gaddafy**, Chairman of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council, on the third anniversary of the Libyan revolution, and a message of greetings to His Highness **Khalifa Ben Hamad Al Thani**, Amir of the State of Qatar, on the first anniversary of the independence of Qatar.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received from **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, a telegram of greetings in which the latter supported and welcomed the joint statement of the north and the south.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages respectively to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, to **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, to **Abdul Rahman Al Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, and to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, in reply to their messages of greetings supporting and welcoming the joint statement of the north and the south.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a message sent by **the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party** in support of the north-south joint statement, and a message sent by General Secretary **Gildo Gasperoni** on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of San Marino on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

The Leader of the People

Story of Sansam

In the days of arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle our respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looked with deep affection after the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen. There are many stories of it. This story of *Sansam* (wild Insam, native of Korea, used as a medicine) is one of them.

In the summer of 1938, members of a small unit of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army were making preparations for the army's wintering in the area along the Amnok-gang River. One day, in a deep mountain they found *Sansam* tens of years old.

They dug its root up with utmost care. Looking at the up-rooted herb, they proposed unanimously, as if they had promised, to present it to Comrade Kim Il Sung as a gift.

They had seen how hard he had been working day and night for the revolution, oblivious of meal and sleep.

They thought his health was more important than theirs. So, they were always anxious about his health conditions, particularly so at the time when they were working as a detail in the place far from the Headquarters.

They wrapped it in white cloth and put it into the knapsack. They impatiently waited the day when he, leading the main unit in person, would come to the area along the Amnok-gang River. Winter came, but he didn't come. They couldn't wait apy longer, and decided to send a messenger to the Headquarters.

The messenger packed up his things and started on journey.

He went through many difficulties to reach the Headquarters. When he arrived there, Comrade Kim Il Sung received him warmly and inquired him about his troubles in the travel. The messenger briefed him on what the small unit had done, and presented him the *Sansam*. With the herb in his hand he was very delighted, saying: "You have brought a very precious thing which is found rarely."

He called in his orderly and told him to keep it carefully, handing it to him.

Fierce battles went on. Every day guerillas continued the forced march in snowstorms and severe cold. Provisions ran short. Comrade Kim Il Sung became weaker, apparently due to his physical fatigue. Anxious about his waning health, the orderly solicited him repeatedly to take the *Sansam*. But he refused.

It happened one day in the spring of 1940.

He called to his presence the guerillas who would be sent to secure provisions and told them to buy and bring a black chicken when they would come back. Hearing his words, the orderly felt very glad, thinking to himself that he wanted to have a chicken to eat and now he would take the *Sansam* with it.

As instructed by him, his men returned with a chicken bought.

The *Sansam*, together with the chicken, was boiled by the camp fire.

Yet, things turned different from what the orderly had supposed; Comrade Kim Il Sung ordered the *Sansam* to be given to a guerilla soldier who was sick in bed for serious consumption.

Now the orderly clearly realized that he had refused to take the *Sansam* and had it kept in his knapsack for more than two years, because he wanted to use it when emergency care was needed for his men.

All guerillas, including the sick soldier, felt Comrade Kim Il Sung's great affection for them and shed warm tears when they learnt the story.

The deep love and care of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his men were indeed an invigorant more precious than *Sansam* or an elixir of life. They were a source of strength which forcefully aroused the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen to the gallant struggle to defeat Japanese imperialism and restore their fatherland.

Li Chang Gyu

Korean Marksman Li Ho Jun Wins Gold Medal in Small-bore Rifle Shooting in 20th Summer Olympic Games with World and Olympic Record

Korean marksman Li Ho Jun came first, setting a world and Olympic record in the small-bore rifle shooting in the 20th Summer Olympic Games.

According to a foreign report, in the 50 metre small-bore rifle shooting in the Munich Olympic Games, our marksman Li Ho Jun scored 599 points out of the total 600, exhibiting a superb shooting skill.

When our marksman Li Ho Jun, who won first place with an amazing record by fully displaying the excellent marksmanship which he had refined amid the paternal love and warm care of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was awarded a gold medal, the Patriotic Song of our country was solemnly played in the stadium and the national flag of the DPRK was hoisted high in the sky above Munich.

Realization of Allround Interchange between North and South Is Important Way for Hastening Our Country's Reunification

The historic north-south joint statement made public simultaneously in Pyongyang and Seoul on July 4 provides for effecting many-sided interchange between north and south Korea.

This is a brilliant embodiment of the line of national reunification invariably maintained by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung ever since the split of our nation.

In his talk to correspondents of the U.S. newspaper **The New York Times**, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We are calling for mail exchange and mutual visits as well as trade and economic co-operation between the north and south." ("Talk to Correspondents of U.S. Newspaper **The New York Times**," Eng. ed., pp. 14-15.)

It is an urgent demand of the Korean people to conduct various interchanges transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system existing between north and south Korea.

If the north and south effect economic and cultural exchange and fill each other's need, Korea can develop into a rich and powerful country, good to live in, having a resplendent national culture.

However, the Korean people, separated in the north and south due to the nation splitting policy of U.S. imperialism, have been unable to visit and meet each other and even to write to each other for 27 years.

Today the gulf between north and south Korea is widening in all spheres—political, economic and cultural—and the national community of the Korean people formed through a long history is also gradually melting away.

Such being the situation, the removal of the distrust and misunderstanding of the north and south, the deepening of mutual understanding and the promotion of the unified development of our nation through north-south interchange are very important measures for accelerating Korea's independent, peaceful reunification.

It can be said that to materialize multilateral interchange between the north and south as pointed out in the joint statement is a sacred duty the politicians in the north and south have assumed before the nation.

In order to promote multilateral interchange between the north and south today, it is important to give precedence to the exchange of views between the north and south through contacts and negotiations.

The north and south took different courses for a long time and there exist diametrically different socio-political systems in the north and south. Under such situation, only through north-south contacts and negotiations can we dispel the frozen feeling and deal with the matters of common concern.

The north-south high-level talks were already held in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and Seoul and the historic first session of the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held on August 30 in Pyongyang to mitigate the sufferings of the family members, relatives and friends dispersed in the north and south.

Through north-south contacts and negotiations marked progress has been made in eliminating mutual misunderstanding and distrust and solving the matters of common concern.

Along with visits of family members, relatives and personages, mutual exchange should also be carried on briskly in the fields of science, culture, art and sports.

Because this serves as a measure for spiritually knitting together the Korean people separated in the north and south, for attaining the unified development of national culture and for strengthening national ties.

The Korean people are a civilized nation who has one and the same language and letters and has developed one and the same national culture through a long history.

If the north and south Korean reporters visit each other and cultural missions are mutually exchanged and scientific interchange is realized, north-south understanding will rapidly be deepened.

In particular, if the north and south Korean sportsmen and artists form single national teams and participate in international art festivals and Olympic games and demonstrate national stamina there, this will greatly promote the concern of our people for reunification.

Economic interchange should also be effected briskly between the north and south.

If north and south Korea cooperate with each other economically and conduct interchange, the north and south Korean economy can develop more rapidly.

If the northern half of the Republic gives south Korea what it has in sufficiency—machine tools, various machines, electricity, coal, steel, cement, timber, chemical fertilizers, etc.—and take what south Korea has in plenty, the economy of both parts can develop more rapidly and the Korean people can lead a plentiful life.

When this is realized, we can organically link the industry of north Korea with the agriculture of south Korea and promote the unified development of the national economy. Especially, we can restore the ruined south Korean economy without difficulty and rapidly improve the living of the south Korean people.

Today north and south Korea have all conditions, for removing misunderstanding and distrust, realizing north-south interchange and uniformly developing the national culture and national economy.

The Korean nation is a resourceful, diligent and talented big nation with nearly 50 million population and has rich natural resources.

The Korean people underwent hardships and were subjected to national humiliation, oppression and exploitation and condemned to the aggression by foreign imperialists for a long time. Therefore, if the north and south Korean people effect mutual interchange and fight for building a new society pooling their strength, they can live as well as others.

The northern half of the Republic always keeps its door open so that south Koreans can visit it. If the south Korean side opens the door, the north-south interchange can be realized immediately.

All the Korean people should unite transcending the differences of ideology, ideal and social system and foil the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to split our nation and avoid the fratricidal war and actively come out in the struggle for driving out the outside forces and materializing multilateral north-south interchange.

Li Ju Song

Messages Pour in from Home and Abroad

in Congratulation of First Session of North-South Korea Red Cross Full-dress Talks

Messages from Home and Chongryon

Congratulatory messages for the historic first session of the north-south Korea Red Cross full-dress talks held in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the DPRK, poured in from the Chollima Huichon Machine Tool Plant, No. 5 State Farm and all the political parties and public organizations, many factories and enterprises in the fields of heavy and light industries, railway transport and fishery and institutions of science, education, culture, public health, the press and sports. The number of messages runs into some 5,500.

Added to these were 2,550 telegrams of greetings from Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), Standing Committee of the Kanagawa Prefectural Headquarters of Chongryon, its other organizations and the affiliated enterprises.

Messages from Various Foreign and International Organizations

The congratulatory messages for the Red Cross talks, over 106 in all, came also from various foreign and international organizations including the Red Cross Society of China and the Executive Committee of the Federation of the USSR Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Among the message senders are the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students, the International Organization of Journalists, Chairman of the Red Cross Society of Romania, President of the Red Crescent Society of Algeria, President of the Red Cross Society of Pakistan, the Red Cross Society of Chile, President of the Red Crescent Society of Somalia, President of the Red Cross Society of Mali, the Executive Committee of the Red Cross Society of Tanzania, the Red Cross Society of Nepal, General Secretary of the Iraq-Korea Friendship Association, the Dietmen's League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship and the Japan-Korea Trade Association.

Members of South Korean Side Leave Pyongyang

After Attending First Session of North-South Red Cross Full-dress Talks

The members of the south Korean side who had participated in the first session of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of the north and the south held in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on August 30, went back on September 2 through Panmunjom after concluding their itinerary.

That day, the Red Cross officials and other personages concerned of our side bade farewell to the members of the south Korean side at the guest house, firmly shaking their hands.

The Kaesong City Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK gave a banquet for the outgoing members of the south Korean side.

Kim Tae Hui, head, Chu Chang Jun, deputy head, and members, of the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation, and its advisers Kang Jang Su and Kim Gil Hyon accompanied the members of the south Korean side to Panmunjom from Pyongyang to see them off.

Also present at Panmunjom were responsible personnel of the Party and government bodies and public organizations in Kaesong.

Li Bom Sok, chief delegate of the south Korean side, expressed thanks for the cordial hospitality filled with warm compatriotic sentiments, which they received.

The members of the south Korean side passed through Panmunjom at 4 p.m.

For five days from August 29 when they arrived in the northern half of the Republic, the members of the south Korean side were accorded a cordial hospitality overflowing with sentiments of compatriotic love by the DPRK Red Cross Society, political parties, social organizations and the entire people.

The delegates of the South Korean Red Cross Society and its advisers and suite members and newsmen were entertained to the banquets arranged by our side and toured various places of Pyongyang after the session.

On behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of the North-South Co-ordination Committee and Director of the Organizational Guidance Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, received on August 31 the delegates of the South Korean Red Cross Society headed by chief delegate Li Bom Sok and its advisers.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Yang Hyong Sop, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Party Central Committee; and Kim Byong Sik, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan; Ryu Jang Sik, Vice-Director of the Organizational Guidance Department and Director of the External Affairs Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Yun Gi Bok, Director of the

(Continued on Page 4)

"Send Me a Letter Written by Yourself"

Under our socialist system established by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, all the people participate in the state affairs freely, exercise sovereign rights for the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks, choose jobs according to their ability and talents and work and learn to their hearts' content, leading a happy life.

We carry below the story of how Li Gye San, a woman who worked as a maidservant for a landlord in a remote village in Kangwon Province before liberation, was brought up as an able functionary of enterprise, Labour Heroine and Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly under the close guidance and care of the Leader.

(Editorial Board)

* * * * *

The country was liberated. Li Gye San, once a downtrodden woman, was allotted a tract of land by Premier Kim Il Sung, equally with men.

For the first time in her life, she became the owner of land. She worked hard and gathered in a rich crop. Overflowing with feelings of gratitude to the Premier for such a great gift, she went to Pyongyang with several *mal* of wheat and potatoes she had reaped, in order to see him personally.

She arrived at Pyongyang on August 3, 1947. She made for General Kim Il Sung's residence. When she entered his room, he greeted her warmly with a bright smile and, grasping her work-hardened hands, said: "You have come such a long way. How are you?"

Then he seated her and asked how she came to meet him.

She got up and answered.

"General, I have brought some wheat and potatoes I reaped from the land you gave me. Though these are a trifle, please accept them as a token of my gratitude...."

Overwhelmed by her feelings, she couldn't say any more. Tears trickled down her cheeks.

General Kim Il Sung took hand and seated her on the chair, and started talking on the other subject.

"Well, how things went with your farming this year?"

"General, we tended well the land you gave us, working hard and have had a good crop."

Quite satisfied with her answer, he told her that the owner of land was peasants and they should cultivate it well, and inquired her about the details of peasant life in her village.

After a pause, he asked again.

"Have you any school in your village? Secondary school?"

When he was told that the village had only a primary school, he said: "It would be better for you to help build a school in your village than present me with the gift.... All peasants must do farming well and join strength to build schools for the education of younger generations."

He looked at her apparel and asked.

"How do you peasants get clothes?"

"Most of us spin and weave flax or cotton by ourselves to make clothes," answered she. And she added that they wore better than in pre-liberation days and they had no worries about clothing.

As if he felt something unassured at what she said, he rose from his seat and walked up and down in the room for a while, wearing an anxious air on his face.

Presently he said:

"...We hadn't textile factories under Japanese imperialist rule. That is why all our people lived in rags. Now we are going to build them. A large one will be erected in Pyongyang. Then our people will have fine clothes to wear."

Hearing his words, she keenly realized that the General was greatly concerned for the people, paying deep attention to their life.

The General sat by her and asked her.

"What are you studying now?... Do you read the newspapers?"

She felt ashamed and could barely look up at him and say:

"General, I don't know how to read and write yet."

"Each and every Korean must become able to read the letters of our own language.

Everybody must study."

Listening to him, she dropped her head and remained dumb, fingering her coat string.

He smiled a smile and said earnestly:

"You also must learn. It is not too late for you....

When you are able to read our language, you can lead a worthwhile life and attend to the affairs of the state."

She raised her head and said:

"Yes, General, I will learn, as you instructed."

"Then, you make me a promise now. Promise that you will learn to read in three months and send me a letter written by yourself. Can you promise that?"

"Yes, I will do it with honour."

At her answer he felt very delighted.

"You must conquer your own illiteracy and then appeal to all the people to spread the literacy movement. Can you?"

He asked her repeatedly, as if he was seeking her oath.

She answered confidently.

"Yes, I will do it. I will keep my promise."

"Well, you go home, and, hand in hand with the village folks, you must cultivate fields, do farming well and build up the school. You must study hard. And you must also raise animals in your house. This will make your life more affluent. You must lead the villagers in all the work."

Every word of the General gave her courage and strength.

He shook her hand and repeated:

"You must keep your promise."

She was unwilling to take her leave. But, at the thought that she was taking much time from the General for the insignificant matter and causing troubles to him attending to the state affairs, she said good-bye to him and left his residence.

When she came out, a young man led her to a car and opened its door, saying:

"Please get on. General Kim Il Sung told me to take you to the hostel by car."

When the car stopped at the hostel, the young man handed her a thick envelope containing money which General Kim Il Sung had told him to give her for travelling expenses.

"Has General Kim Il Sung sent this to me?!"

She shed tears, choked with emotion.

She thought to herself.

General Kim Il Sung gave me the land and a new life. His favour is really great. To express my thanks to the General, I presented the gift to him. Now he granted me this favour again. I am deeply grateful for his kindness.

Back at home, she put all her heart to study, as instructed by General Kim Il Sung. And she, with the peasants in the county, appealed to all the people of the country to unfold the literacy campaign.

To fulfil her promise to the General, she learnt the letters of our language in three months and wrote him a letter describing the details of her life after meeting him.

A few days after, she received a letter from the General, in which he expressed his pleasure at her fulfilment of promise and urged her to learn harder and work better.

Encouraged by the letter, from then on she devoted herself to study. She went on to college and graduated and had the great honour of being elected Deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly and being awarded the title of Labour Heroine, thanks to the great favour of the Party and the Leader.

Our working people enjoying their pleasant holiday

"In Korea All Are Well Off, There Is No Gulf between Rich and Poor," Say Foreigners

Foreign friends who visited our country highly appreciate the superiority of our socialist system, an ideal system for work and life.

Abderahman Ould Brahim Hafil, Editor-in-Chief of the Nouakchott News Agency, Mauritania, wrote in his impressions, "Before my visit to Pyongyang I have seen many other countries. But I have never seen such a wonderful land as Korea. As Moslem I often think of a paradise, and I have found it in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Marta Solis, a correspondent of the Mexican magazine "Siempre" at Havana, said in his impressions of Korea:

"When I was visiting a machine-building factory, I happened to meet a young man of 31. He was a Labour Hero. I found him in oil-stained work-clothes to be a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. What a striking contrast to U.S. Congressmen, swindlers with swollen bellies!"

A member of the journalists' delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who had been to our country, said, "One of my impressions of factories and villages in Korea is that large plants and farms are run by managers, farm-management chairmen and technicians who came from the families of ordinary workers and farmers. This is inconceivable in capitalist society."

Masaharu Mori, Representative of the General Council of Japan Trade Unions, stressed, "My strongest impression was that in Korea everyone was equally well-off; there is nothing that divides people into the poor and the rich. This is natural in the socialist system. Yet, it offered such a great contrast to Japan that I really cannot help emphasizing the superiority of socialism."

Bernard Combo-Matsiona, President of the Socialist Youth Union of the Congo, described, "Not a beggar, not an unemployed, not a vagrant was to be seen in the streets. Children went round with happy smiles on their faces. This is the foreigners' impression of today's Korea, that needs no explanation."

Johnson Polycarpe, President of the Togo-Korea Friendship Association and President of the Editogo Publishing House, admired in his impressions:

"Electricity has found its way into every village and every part of the country. This is a rare instance in the world.

"Chemicals and machines are excellently applied in farming....

"There is not much difference in living conditions between rural and urban areas in Korea today. Villagers are provided with everything, every modern convenience just as urban working people are. The farmers, therefore, know no self-humiliation which is often the cases with those in capitalist countries.

"All this is a tangible fruit of the intelligent leadership of the gifted Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung."

E.V. Elliot, Secretary of the Federation of Australian Sailors Unions, wrote:

"What most impressed me everywhere I went was the equal rights the Korean women exercise.

"In Australia women cannot take jobs in the fields where skill is needed. In Korea, however, women workers were even doing jobs requiring skills. They were happy and cheerful."

Kerchtin Lundberg, a member of the Swedish women's delegation which visited our country, said:

"In Korea women are free from the worries of childcare since the problem of nursing and educating children has been completely solved. Moreover, all the children are healthy and strong as they are under the constant care of doctors and nurses. We felt that Korean children are 'kings'."

Sardiside Emilio, a correspondent of the Italian Communist Party newspaper, said:

"I believe that the educational system in Korea is the most excellent and advanced one in the world, the like of which I have never seen during my tour round other socialist and capitalist countries."

Takeshi Ozuki, Director of the Japan-Korea Association and Professor of the Waseda University, who had been to our country, wrote:

"The superiority of socialism has nowhere been proved so exemplarily as in Korea....

"All the children and youth enjoy the benefits of free education from nursery schools up to universities thanks to the deep consideration of the Party and the State. Free from worries, they are learning to the best of their abilities.

"'The best things for the children'— these words of Premier Kim Il Sung show what a great attention is given to the education of the younger generation in this country....

"The educational system in the Republic where one fourth of the population are students is the best in the world."

The U.S. newspaper **Guardian** commented, "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has the most effective system of health service in the world. All the medical services are free, and preventive medicine is emphasized."

Oumata Gali, Director of the Patrice Lumumba Martyrs' Children School in Algeria, wrote in his travelogue:

"...When we speak of the successes achieved by the heroic Korean people under the wise leadership of their great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, we should first of all mention the political and ideological unity they attained. I have never seen a people so closely united around their Leader as the Korean people."

South Korea—A Fraud-ridden Society

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The American way of life and misanthropy are corrupting ethics and morality in south Korea, and defiling the ancient national culture and the beautiful manners and customs of our people. Thus, darkness and degeneration prevail throughout south Korean society." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. II, Eng. ed., p. 221.)

Selfishness is now so much prevalent in south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation that our nation's beautiful manners and customs of helping and respecting each other in life, have completely given way to all manner of social evils and crimes, such as murder and robbery committed simply for money.

A south Korean journal comments: "Money induces a man to fight and kill another, and blindfolds most of the people.... They fall victims to the widespread fraud. It has become easier to count the cases of the genuine than the bogus. "There are shams all around—sham provision and quack medicine that may kill their consumers, plus all types of bogus identification cards. The bogus things are flooding the market, shops, streets and offices."

One can hardly get along without deceiving others in south Korean society. Little wonder the south Korean publication deplores: It has become "a society where the bogus prevails over the genuine," "society which is now ridden with fraud." This is now a matter of serious concern to the public.

An alarming fact has been disclosed that in recent years some sort of food prepared with the lees obtained in tanning hide was served by more than 100 restaurants in Seoul alone.

A factory in Tongdaemun District, Seoul, counterfeited santonin and toilet articles with a mixture of flour and lime powder, and they sold at 13.5 million won.

So, the south Korean people are in constant suspense, for they may buy quack medicine or drink contaminated water at any time.

"We can scarcely trust ourselves," the south Korean newspaper bitterly remarks, "to rice, peppered bean paste, edible oil, wheat-gluten, ice, sweets, beer, bread, etc. We can hardly find any other eatable things than the morning dew," they lamented.

The so-called "prominent figures" trade in the bogus certificates for "academic degree" or "professorship" of non-existent Italian, Philippine and American universities, at the price of 100,000-200,000 won for each. The Seoul medical practitioners, hell-bent on lining their pockets, sell a counterfeited practitioner's licence for 200,000 won.

As mentioned before, the south Korean people are threatened with the bogus things prevailing in all fields—phony daily necessities including sham provision and quack medicine, counterfeit notes, forged cheques plus the bogus identification cards and certificates.

It is not without reason that a professor in Seoul pointed out: "One can hardly deny that all in south Korea are bogus, except the only one truth that south Korea is ridden by the bogus."

All these furnish a glaring evidence revealing that the present-day society of south Korea has been corrupted utterly and it has ushered in a "time of vice" and has been turned into a "society where one can hardly live on without deceiving others" and where "sharp practices prevail."

The immorality and depravity, corruption and degeneration which are now rife in south Korea under U.S. imperialist occupation emanate right from its anti-popular social system. They are a matter-of-course product of that system. In this connection the south Korean publication writes:

"The public order overridden by irregularities and corruption has to be replaced with a new public order. This is how matters stand in our present-day society.... It will be a shame if we fail to stamp out the prevailing irregularities and corruption as well as the unreasonable order. We must courageously turn out to establish a new public order."

Pak Hae Chon

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Lord It Over South Korea

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialists have been occupying and lording it over south Korea.... They have completely turned south Korea into their colony and military base for aggression, and have driven the south Korean people into a hell on earth where famine and poverty, terrorism and murder prevail." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 122.)

For the past 27 years following the termination of the second world war the U.S. imperialists have maintained the colonial rule over south Korea under their military occupation, holding real power in all the political, economic and military fields.

This has been done through a huge setup of their field ruling machines such as the "U.S. Embassy in South Korea," "U.S. Agency of International Development in South Korea," "South Korean Branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency," "U.S. Army Command in South Korea" and "U.S. Information Service in South Korea."

The "U.S. Embassy" located at Chongdong, Seoul, is supposed to be a "diplomatic mission" but it is merely for show. In actual fact, it functions as a "government-general" for colonial rule.

To back it up the aggressor troops of the U.S. imperialists nearly 50,000 strong keep occupying south Korea.

Using the "aid" as a bait, they have imposed a series of shackling "treaties" and "agreements" upon the south Korean authorities, more than 60 in all, in an effort to "legalize" their colonial domination. Their unilateral control and domination over south Korea are provided for in all of these treaties and agreements.

For instance, in virtue of the "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" the U.S. imperialists enjoy the "right to deploy their ground, naval and air forces in the territory of south Korea and in its vicinity for an indefinite period." Moreover, under the "south Korea-U.S. economic and technical co-operation agreement" they have the right to "observe and re-examine, without restriction, all the planning work and the relevant records" and to determine on the "nature and scope of the work" to be done by the south Korean authorities.

It is under the above-mentioned agreement that the "U.S. Agency of International Development in South Korea" exercises the right to check up on the report on preparation of the budget by the south Korean authorities and, moreover, preserves the "rights for an ex post facto decision," that is, the right to ammend as it pleases even the budget which has been carried by the south Korean "national assembly."

By dint of the "protocol on the south Korea-U.S. talks" and other shackling treaties the U.S. imperialists hold the prerogative of supreme command of "ROK army" and turn it to good account as the cannon-fodder in their war of aggression. An irrefutable proof is that tens of thousands of "ROK armymen" have so far been used for their dog-cheap bullet-shields since they were taken to South Viet Nam.

The south Korean "constitution," "laws," the compilation of the budget and even measures for collection of taxes and so on—all these are in fact the products of the "U.S. Embassy in South Korea" and other field ruling machines of U.S. imperialism.

Take the "ammended constitution" and the "election law for presidency and national assembly" for an instance. It is well known that they were drafted by Prof. Emerson of the Harvard University and Prof. Fience of the New York University at the dictates of Berger, the then U.S. ambassador in Seoul, in an attempt to legalize the military coup staged in 1961.

In order to keep south Korea under their full domination and control the U.S. imperialists have appointed, without exception, their "advisers" to ministries and key institutions of the south Korean authorities and to the "ROK army."

These "advisers" direct and supervise on the spot the south Korean authorities in formulating and executing the policies; the latter is unable to freely fix even the electric light charges and the prices of cigarettes without the former's approval.

It is not accidental that the U.S. journal "Monthly Review" comments to this effect: Puppet operators pull the wire, without exception, in all the countries under the foreign domination like in south Korea.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists have kept south Korea under their military occupation and enforced the colonial rule, under the usurped name of the UN.

It was all under the cloak of the UN that they rigged up a separate "regime" in south Korea and tried to cover up their crimes after igniting the aggressive war in Korea. Under the guise of the "UN forces" they still occupy south Korea in an attempt to perpetuate the split of Korea.

The aim of their colonial rule over south Korea maintained in a sinister and cunning way is to keep south Korea as their permanent military base and, using it as a springboard, invade the northern half of the Republic and the Asian continent.

That is why they are frantically preparing for another aggressive war, openly raving about the need for their prolonged occupation of south Korea, even at present when all the Korean people in the north and the south have risen up as one man to put into practice the north-south joint statement which manifested the principle of reunifying the country independently without any foreign interference, by peaceful means and on the basis of great national unity, after it was announced.

The U.S. imperialists have no excuse whatsoever to stay on in south Korea.

All the Korean people in the north and south will not fail to firmly unite, drive out the sworn enemy, the U.S. imperialists, from south Korea and achieve the independent peaceful reunification of the country.

Li Jip

Miserable plight of hunger-stricken, ill-clad people in south Korea

(Continued from Page 2)

Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Son Song Pil, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Kim Dok Hyon, Chief Instructor under the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Chu Chang Jun, deputy head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier, had a useful talk with the delegates of the South Korean Red Cross Society and its advisers for promoting the north-south Red Cross talks and accelerating the cause of national reunification.

On the same day, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Second Vice-Premier, on behalf of Comrade Kim Yong Ju, Co-Chairman of the North-South Co-ordination Committee and Director of the Organizational Guidance Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a banquet in honour of the delegates of the South Korean Red Cross Society and its advisers.

Earlier, the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea feted the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society at the Okryu Hall in the evening of August 30. Invited to the banquet were all the members of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society and its advisers and suite and press corps.

At the banquet Chairman Son Song Pil spoke first. Then the floor was taken by Li Bom Sok, chief delegate of the South Korean Red Cross Society delegation.

On August 31, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland gave a luncheon for the members of the south Korean Red Cross Society delegation and its advisers and suite members.

At the luncheon speeches were made by Ho Jong Suk, Chief of the Secretariat, and Li Bom Sok, chief delegate of the south Korean side.

That day, the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union entertained the newsmen of the south Korean side to a luncheon.

On the occasion Chairman Chong Jun Gi made a speech. He was followed by Chin Chol Su who spoke on behalf of the south Korean press corps.

A luncheon was also arranged by the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party on September 1 for the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society and its advisers.

Chairman Kang Ryang Uk and Li Bom Sok, chief delegate of the south Korean side, exchanged speeches at the luncheon.

The entertainments proceeded in an atmosphere overflowing with warm compatriotic love and kindred affection.

Members of the south Korean side made inspection tour of Pyongyang.

On August 31, the members of the South Korean Red Cross Society delegation and its advisers and suite members and newsmen visited historic Mangyongdae, the spiritual birthplace of our people.

At the old house in Mangyongdae, where the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great sun of our nation, whom our people always look up to with boundless reverence, was born and spent his childhood, they showed interest in the photographs respectfully placed on the walls inside the rooms and simple household utensils of the revolutionary family.

Then they looked around the Mangyongdae Hall Dedicated to the Display of Materials on the Revolutionary History, the Study Site, the Wrestling Site, etc.

The following day the members of the south Korean side went to the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace.

Shown around the "room for study of the revolutionary activities of Marshal Kim Il Sung" and many other study rooms and practice rooms, they realized the fact that the school children in north Korea under the affectionate care of the fatherly Marshal, which is warmer than the sunshine, grow up reliably with nothing more to desire in the world as the pillars of the country equipped with knowledge, virtue, and sound body, giving full play to their talents in all domains — science, technique, sports, culture and so on.

That afternoon they called at the Pyongyang September 15 Week Nursery.

They saw the "room for learning from Marshal Kim Il Sung" and looked around the room for receiving children, amusement room, dining room, bathroom, the children's bicyle room, etc., where the Premier had been. The members of the south Korean side knew from their inspection that our children under the warm care and concern of the fatherly Marshal are provided sufficiently with meat, milk, eggs, sugar and cake at state expense and are growing up in immense happiness, singing and dancing as they please.

During their sojourn in Pyongyang they enjoyed art performances and a feature film.

On the evening of August 30 they saw at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre the revolutionary opera "The Sea of Blood" based on the immortal classical masterpiece under the same title. In the afternoon of the following day they appreciated the widescreen colour feature film "A Flower Girl" at the guest houses where they stayed.

On September 1, they were invited to see a combined art performance given by art circle members of the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace at the theatre of the palace. And that evening they saw another art performance given by the Mansudae Art Troupe at the Pyongyang Art Theatre.

The art performances and the feature film left deep impressions on the spectators and won their enthusiastic applause and cheers for their rich ideological content and high artistic value.

Members of the south Korean side visit the house in the historic place of Mangyongdae where the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was born and spent his childhood

The Eighth National Holiday of Malta

September 8 this year marks the 8th national holiday of Malta.

On this occasion the Korean people send warm felicitations and greetings to the friendly Maltese people.

Since independence the Maltese government and people have energetically striven to firmly defend the sovereignty and dignity of the nation and build national economy, having dismantled the military bases of aggression set up by the imperialists and colonialists and abrogated all the unequal treaties forced upon them by the latter.

Recently they have taken a series of anti-imperialist measures for prompt withdrawal of the armed forces of aggression of the British imperialists that had been entrenched in their country for 170 long years perpetrating incessant provocation and aggression, prohibition of the use of Maltese facilities by the 6th Fleet of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces operating in the Mediterranean Sea, ban on the use in Malta of bases and airfields by the member-states of the "NATO," a tool for U.S. imperialist aggression, etc. In last March the Maltese government took measures against the foreign monopoly capitalists engaged in trade in Malta to exploit the people: it deprived them of their "privilege," imposing tax on all the foreign monopoly capitalists in Malta. Through this struggle, the Maltese people have already gained great successes and created the possibility of building a new life step by step.

All this is a just struggle of the Maltese people for defending national sovereignty and for building a prosperous independent and sovereign state and a severe blow to the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists who ran roughshod over Malta.

Our people express positive support for the anti-imperialist measures taken by the Maltese people.

The Korean people manifest firm solidarity with the Maltese people in their righteous fight against all sorts of manoeuvres of the U.S.-led imperialists to again seize Malta, a strategic point in the Mediterranean, and use it as a base of aggression against the peoples of other countries.

The Korean people highly value the friendly relations with the Maltese people. We believe that the relations will further develop day by day. At the same time our people heartily wish greater successes to the Maltese people in their struggle against the imperialists and colonialists led by the U.S. imperialists and for the prosperity and development of the country.

Han Dok Yon

Brain Child of Those in Seoul

The first session of the north-south full-dress Red Cross talks concluded with success in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, and, with the talks as an occasion, a route opened between the north and the south. This is of great significance in creating an atmosphere of understanding and cooperation between the north and the south and achieving national unity.

But there are some people who are trying to mar this atmosphere.

Some persons in Seoul who have an extraordinary skill to picture the realities of the northern half as if they saw them for themselves without seeing are now releasing false reports which conflict with facts.

On August 30, Tongyang Tongsin of south Korea reported under the headline "Life in the North" that in Pyongyang there are many handcarts and ox-carts are visible and a "few" clinics, nurseries and hospitals are to be seen, that there is "one" nursery each in a county and an enterprise of the second class and above, that there are few watches and clocks, so people "guess" the time from loud speakers, that television sets are not found in ordinary families but "are used only for public service."

It also reported that flats are to be seen only in "big cities," that ordinary inhabitants are "mostly unable to subscribe for" newspapers and they read them "by circulating" after they are delivered to public organs and that the circulation of **Rodong Sinmun** is no more than "300,000" and so on.

It seems that those who had this report made up were very impatient to describe the appearance of Pyongyang as falsified rather than introduce it as it is.

They exposed their ulterior intention by releasing this report even before the south Korean reporters who were staying here had time to look round Pyongyang.

We cannot tell whether such false report was invented by themselves or fabricated on someone's instructions. Anyhow, they went too far only to lay bare their sinister intention.

Probably they may take no pains to dispatch such false reports in south Korea. But, to cook up false reports which will be exposed instantly is an act as stupid as they spit lying with their backs on the floor, not knowing the saliva would fall on their own faces.

Many other distorted reports are being dispatched.

Needless to say, these false reports are an extension of the stereotyped "anti-communist" propaganda of some people in south Korea who dislike the socialist system in the northern half and the new life of the people under this system. They aired such false reports as if they saw with their own eyes in an attempt to slander us by taking it as a good chance that south Korean newsmen came to Pyongyang to cover the north-south full-dress Red Cross talks.

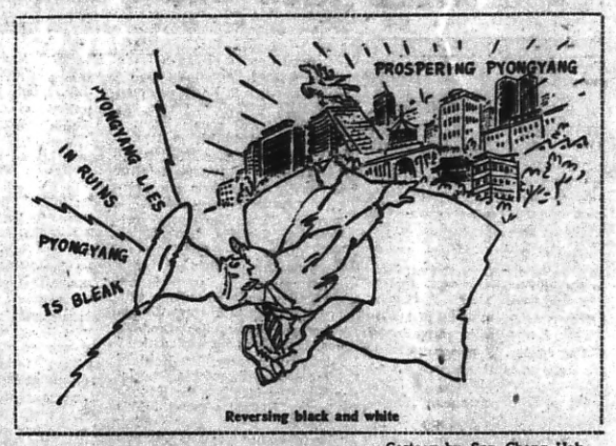
In this way, they try to attain their foul political end, deceiving the south Korean people who long for the northern half and flouting public opinion.

Or, it comes from the intention to tone down the discontent of the houseless 10 million people, the numerous sick persons who are denied medical treatment at hospitals as they have no money, the working women who are suffering from the lack of nurseries and are exposed to the threat of unemployment on account of it and the millions of poor people who cannot afford to subscribe for newspapers in south Korea.

The false report of Tongyang Tongsin reversing black and white made even south Korean newsmen who were in Pyongyang feel awkward. They said: it does not tally with facts. It might be fabricated under the pressure of some people.

Those who are resorting to a false propaganda should feel shame before the nation.

Ryu Gye Hwan



Reversing black and white

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

North-South Red Cross Full-dress Talks Warmly Hailed

I Hope Historic Full-dress Talks Will Bear Good Fruit

The whole land of three thousand *ri* is now aboil with burning desire for the reunification after the publication of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification set forth by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. At this moment, the first session of the north-south Red Cross full-dress talks has opened in Pyongyang. This is an event of deep significance and a national jubilee.

The preliminary talks between the two Red Cross societies began at Panmunjom in September last year and was brought to successful conclusion. Now the full-dress talks has started. It is the brilliant victory of the line of the independent peaceful reunification of the country elucidated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a victory won by our Party and Government of our Republic in their consistent efforts for its implementation.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out: **"If the north-south Red Cross talks yield good results and mutual and free traffic is realized between the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south, their sufferings will be lessened and, at the same time, the frozen sentiment between north and south will be thawed and mutual understanding deepened in this course."** ("On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems," Eng. ed., p. 29.)

My home is Seoul. So, I do hope more ardently than anyone else that the full-dress talks will end in a success after smooth discussions of the reasonable agenda-items correctly reflecting the opinion of the fellow countrymen, who have suffered from the territorial bisection and the national split, living separated from each other in the north and the south, till today when a full generation has grown up.

If the full-dress talks yield good results, the family members dispersed in the north and the south like myself will be able to visit freely and hear from each other, reunite according to their own free will and live a harmonious life.

I am an engineer of the train "Sonyonho" on the Pyongyang-Kaesong line. A big tree now stands on the railway in the sector of the Military Demarcation Line. The day will come when it is felled and the cut-off railway reopened. Then, my train will run from Pyongyang to Seoul and Pusan, carrying the travellers in the north and south. A mere thought of that day thrills my emotions. To bring the historic day as soon as possible I will fulfil without fail the four-year assignment under the Six-Year Plan by the end of this year.

Kim Jong Gu
Engineer of the Twice-Chollima "Sonyonho" of the Pyongyang Locomotive Company under the Pyongyang Railway Bureau

Any Question Can Be Settled Successfully If Discussed with Compatriotic Sentiments

The Red Cross full-dress talks opened amid the great expectation and ardent desire of the entire nation. Its sacred task is to alleviate, in the humanitarian and lofty compatriotic spirit, the sufferings and misfortunes of the fellow countrymen dispersed in the north and the south.

There will be no unsolvable question if they carry out the talks with the warm compatriotic love and on the humanitarian stand, I believe.

The north-south Red Cross preliminary talks resulted in success though there were some twists and turns. It proved that an open-hearted discussion between them leads to settlement of whatever difficult question.

The full-dress talks, I think, should fulfil the weighty and hard task of mitigating the fellow countrymen's sufferings caused by national split and, further, laying a good stepping stone for national reunification.

I hope the Red Cross full-dress talks will perform with credit its sacred duty to meet the great expectation of the entire fellow countrymen in the north and the south.

I will do all I can to implement my revolutionary task better. That is my firm determination.

Kim Gon Sik
Head of the No. 1 Work-team of Red Flag Sosin Co-operative Farm, Ryokpo District, Pyongyang

Strengthening of Militant Solidarity with International Revolutionary Forces Is Important Guarantee for Victory in Revolution

In his immortal classic works including his report to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung scientifically analysed the correlations between the revolution in each country and the world revolution and said that the cementing of solidarity with the international revolutionary forces constitutes an important guarantee for vigorously hastening the victory of the revolution in each country and the world revolution as a whole.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"As the forces of capital are international, so the liberation struggle of the peoples is an international movement. The revolutionary movements in individual countries are national movements, and constitute part of the world revolution at the same time. The revolutionary struggles of the peoples in all countries have the relationship of supporting and complementing each other and join together in one stream of world revolution." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 241.)

As he said, the revolutionary movements in individual countries are national movements and part of the world revolution at the same time.

The world revolution is formed of the revolutionary struggles in individual countries.

In order to attain the victory of the revolution in each country and the all-out victory of the world revolution, we should actively develop the revolutionary movement in each country, a link in the whole chain of the world revolution, and consolidate its victory. This is connected with the fact that the internal revolutionary forces are the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution in individual countries.

This does not mean, however, that we can underestimate the international revolutionary forces.

The international revolutionary forces are the international auxiliary forces and play the role of assisting the revolution of each country. When the revolution of each country receives powerful assistance from the world revolution, it can hasten its victory and when the international revolutionary forces are prepared firmly and the revolution of each country obtains their assistance, the internal revolutionary forces become more powerful and grow into an invincible strength capable of successfully defeating any combined imperialist forces.

To solidly build up the internal revolutionary forces, consolidate the international revolutionary forces and make militant solidarity with them invincible—this, therefore, constitutes a reliable guarantee for victory of the revolution in individual countries and an important condition for vigorously accelerating the victory of the world revolution as a whole.

The strengthening of solidarity with the international revolutionary forces is an important guarantee for successfully frustrating the "world strategy" of U.S. imperialism designed to crush the world revolutionary forces one by one and for dynamically stepping up the world revolution.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified in an all-round way the principle and policies invariably maintained by our Party in cementing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

He said:

"The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, will, in future, too, as in the past, continue to fight staunchly against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism in unity with the peoples of socialist countries, in unity with the Communist and Workers' Parties, in unity with the international working class, in unity with the fighting peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America and in unity with all the peace-loving peoples of the world." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. V, Korean ed., p. 502.)

As the Leader said, only when the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are maintained thoroughly, the solidarity with the international revolutionary forces can be truly sound and solid.

And only when the unity with the international revolutionary forces is achieved under the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, it becomes militant and revolutionary.

Besides, the Leader taught that we should firmly adhere to the principle of independence.

Independence is prerequisite and basic to the unity and co-operation of all countries. Only when independence is maintained the unity with other countries can be truly voluntary and comradely.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that for the cementing of solidarity with the international revolutionary forces we should strengthen, before anything else, the proletarian internationalist solidarity with the peoples of socialist countries and the working classes in all countries.

At present the socialist countries and the international communist movement are a decisive factor determining the development of human history and the mightiest revolutionary forces of our time.

What the imperialists fear most is the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement. That is why the U.S.-led imperialists are manoeuvring to disrupt the socialist countries and destroy them one by one. Under such situation the most important thing is to jointly defend the socialist countries from the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and for this the socialist countries should unite firmly as one.

The Leader said that for the socialist countries to unite as one they should abide by the principles of independence, equality, mutual respect, non-interference in each other's internal affairs and comradely cooperation and that only when they abide by the principles their unity can be truly solid and display an invincible might.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that for the strengthening of solidarity with the international revolutionary forces we should further cement militant solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The militant solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples makes the revolutionary forces in these areas more powerful and converts them into an invincible might thwarting the aggression of U.S. imperialism and smashing the united front of the international reactionaries.

Especially, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put stress on the need of further cementing the militant solidarity of the peoples of the revolutionary Asian countries in strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces at present.

While stepping up aggression on Asia by mobilizing their armed forces directly, the U.S. imperialists are seeking a sinister aim to materialize their aggressive designs on Asia without difficulty mainly by means of "making Asians fight Asians," raking up Japanese militarism and other satellite countries and puppets in Asia in accordance with the notorious "Nixon doctrine."

The ever-intensified aggressive manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism make it necessary for all the revolutionary Asian peoples to strengthen militant solidarity as never before and give more powerful collective counter-offensive to the U.S. imperialist aggressors by united efforts.

As the Leader said, if the revolutionary Asian peoples unite firmly and form the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front and wage a dynamic anti-U.S. joint struggle, the vicious aggressive machination of the U.S. imperialists will surely be smashed and the U.S. imperialists will finally be forced out of Asia.

The great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that we should cement to the maximum the solidarity with all the peace-loving forces of the world opposed to imperialism. Today no place on earth is clear of the tentacles of aggression stretched out by U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world reaction, and no country is free from the menace of U.S. imperialist aggression. U.S. imperialism has become the common enemy of the peace-loving peoples the world over by extending its talons of aggression to all parts and all countries of the world—Asia, Africa and Latin America and big and small countries. This makes the peace-loving peoples of the world unite in a single anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front.

The Leader said that though we differ in state and social systems and political views we should cement solidarity with all the peace-loving forces of the world except the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and more extensively enlist them in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common front and give blows to U.S. imperialism jointly.

This strategic policy set forth by him is of great significance in speeding up the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, because it renders it possible to win over more allies and further isolate and weaken U.S. imperialism in the international arena.

For their revolutionary principle, all the policies on cementing solidarity with the international revolutionary forces put forward by the genius of revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung are enlisting unanimous support from the revolutionary peoples of the world today.

In future, too, the Korean people, holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, will strengthen international solidarity with all the revolutionary peoples in Asia and the rest of the world and fight vigorously to bring earlier the day of national reunification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and promote the international revolutionary cause.

Song Jong Sik

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